

of shellac and alcohol, the print will be absolutely retained and so preserved that identification can be made from it at any time thereafter. Taylor said it is hard to say when a card is fixed.

Apparently we have three grounds - either that the finger print is that of another or that it is a forgery or that it was made quite innocently at some other time. With reference to forgery, Kuhne said it can be done by taking a photograph of a print, placing it on a blank copper plate, covering it with gelatine and after acid has been applied, a negative of the print will result on the plate. If then, a rubber finger is subsequently greased, an impression of the finger print on the negative can be taken on the rubber and then transferred to a card or other substance so that a forgery of the print will result. The grease on the rubber will take up the indenture on the negative which, when transferred to another card, becomes a positive. In discussing whether or not five similarities only are necessary for a conviction both pointed out that such rules have been applied where there are no dissimilarities as there are on the photograph which appeared in the Mirror.